The Time Piece.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, & SATURDAYS, at No. 25, Maiden-Lane, FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

No. 146—Vol. II.] NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1798. [FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

FROM THE AURORA.

Frederic Ceſar de la Harpe, a native Switzerland and couſin of the late celebrated French general of diviſion Amedeus de la Harpe De Yens, publiſhed at the end of 1796, and in 1797 two volumes on the old conſtitution, and charters of the Pays de Vaud, wherein he expoſed the ſyſtem of rapacity, perſecution and tyranny exerciſed by the ariſtocratic families of Switzerland upon their ſubjects, that is the maſs of the people. The author was a colonel of engineers in the Ruſſian army, and appointed by Catharine, I inſtructor in the military art and mathematics, of Peter and Conſtantine, the two eldeſt ſons of the preſent emperor of Ruſſia. In 1789 he drew up a plan for reeſtabliſhing the chartered rights of his native country, and ſent ſeveral copies from Petersburgh to his friends and relations. A few that reached their intended deſtination were in 1790 ſeized by the Berneſe government, and uſed as proofs of the treaſonable practices of thoſe perſons that had received them: But the major part of the copies were intercepted by the late inquiſition of Berne, and the Berneſe Olygarchy conceiving this a fair opportunity of ingratiating themſelves with the empreſs of Ruſſia, and ruining the author, ſent a copy of the eſſay to Petersburgh, and repreſent colonel la Harpe as one of the moſt active members of the Jacobin Society at Paris. However, they completely miſcarried in their attempt. The Ruſſian cabinet paid no attention to the information, conſidering it merely as an effect of perſonal vengeance. From that time no further ſteps were taken againſt colonel la Harpe by the Berneſe government, although amongſt a great number of his countrymen, they moſt cruelly perſecuted many of his relations and friends. But in 1795, on his return from Ruſſia, he received a notification from the Olygarchs, that he was baniſhed and would be impriſoned if he ſhould dare to enter his native country. On entering the campaign of 1796 in Italy, general la Harpe, had particularly charged his couſin, the colonel, to vindicate his memory, and be a father to his ſix children; the firſt he did in a memorial wherein he unveiled the illegal proceedings, and inquiſitorial ferocity of his judges, and the French government upon his requeſt, addreſſed to the Olygarchs a vigorous remonſtrance, which determined them in June 1797, not only to reſtore all the confiſcate, eſtates of the late general la Harpe to his children; but to extend the favour to all who had ſhared the fate of that general in 1790 and 1791, or ſince fallen victims, on account of their political opinions, except col. la Harpe, on account of his having publiſhed ſo many *ſcandlous libels* againſt the *magnificent* and *right honorable lords* of the ſovereign council, againſt *their grandeurs* of the ſenate, and againſt *his excellency* the acting pretor, or preſident of the *ancient* Republic of Berne. But his property, beſides a juſt indemnity, was reſtored to him after the revolution of March laſt. After this ſhort account of the author, we ſhall extract a few articles from the work, which will afford additional proofs, that idolizing of individuals, however, meritorious and the extention of executive prerogative, is the bane of all free governments.

EXTRACTS.

The government of Berne, like thoſe of Soleure, Lucerne and Fribourg, gradually degenerated from a democracy into a rank ariſtocracy and finally into a deſpotic oligarchy. Berne was in 1249 governed by a Pretor, a council of twelve and one of fifty, all choſen by the people. In 1338 the council of 50 was encreaſed to 200. The elections took place annually at Eaſter. Affairs of great importance ſuch as the declaring of war, leying of taxes &c. were deliberated and decided on by the body of the people. The members of the councils were generally choſen from among the principal families, yet no reſtraint was laid on the elections, no jealouſy nor ambition excited; as long as the elected, without receiving any money compenſations attended to the general happineſs in ſerving the common cauſe.

The people readily gave their ſuffrages to men who by their probity, diſintereſtedneſs, courage and ardent patriotiſm, rendered themſelves worthy their choice; but when the men who for ſome time had monopolized popular favor, attempted to metamorphoſe perſonal diſtinctions into hereditary privileges, the bulk of the people ſoon opened their eyes to their danger, and proved by the vigorous meaſures they adopted that they had not forgotten their rights nor become too impotent to defend them. Of this they offered a memorable example in 1470, when ſetting aſide all the candidates of the influential families, they elected for their chief magiſtrate, Peter Kiſtler, a butcher, who deſerved this honour by his intrepidity and uncommon talents. Awed into reſpect by the firmneſs of this man to whom Berne owes its political independence the great families affected humility in order to regain popular favors, and as paſt events had redered them more cautious, they from that time took great care not to revive the jealouſies of the people, and ſecretly undermined its liberties.

The overthrow of the democratic form of government in the canton of Berne, dates from the ſixteenth century. "The ancient conſtitution, ſays the celebrated Muller, under which affairs that might intereſt the community and poſterity were ſubmitted to the ſanction of the people in maſs, was ſhaken to its baſis, partly by the ambition of *certain aſſociations*, and partly by the *forced extention of executive authority*." We find, that in 1536 the Berneſe government ſtill conſulted, not only the inhabitants of the city, but alſo thoſe of the German bailiwicks, before they declared war againſt the duke of Savoy. They proved very ſucceſsful in this war, aggrandized their domains with a valuable province, accumulated great riches; and having now a conſiderable army at their diſpoſal, the ruling families threw off the maſk and boldly proceeded in the execution of their favorite plan:—"They formed a coalition with the richeſt and moſt influential burghers of the city as well as of the country, enliſted the majority of the clergy and all the ambitious, timid and credulous, the firſt by means of a ſyſtem of terror, and the latter by repreſenting their opponents, th. real friends of the country, as ſworn enemies to all order and to the eſtabliſhed proteſtant religion." In theſe critical times when the army was headed by the ſons and relations of the conſpirations, and one portion of the people ſeduced to aſſiſt in forging chains for the whole, there were yet ſome virtuous men, who had courage enough to defend the rights of their country; but they fell victims to the tyranny of the uſurpers. John de Dieſback, who, although of a noble family had courageouſly ſupported the rights of the people, was, with many others, baniſhed.—The remainder of the opponents to the ariſtocratic faction were excluded from the rights of citizenſhip. In order to prevent others from following their example the uſurpers eſtabliſhed a ſtate inquiſition, under the name of ſecret council, which was organized nearly in the ſame manner as the famous Inquiſitorial Council of Ten, at Venice.

Having thus deprived one half of the people of the rights of citizenſhip and ſucceeded in annihilating oppoſition, the ariſtocratic faction of Berne haſtened to aggrandize and conſolidate its powers, by excluding the greater part of its accomplices and dupes from all ſhare in the government. The inhabitants of the country towns and villages who had been inſtrumental in ſubjugating their fellow citizens, and baniſhing the moſt ſtrenous defenders of liberty, were ſingled out as the firſt victims; they were deſpoiled of their rights, under pretence that their diſtance from the capital rendered it too inconvenient for them to take a part in affairs of ſtate; and to add inſult to oppreſſion, they were at the ſame time aſſured they might continue to exerciſe their right on condition of removing to the capital—the reſidence in the capital was then made a condition for citizenſhip, merely to accommodate the *leaders* of the country people. The admiſſion of foreigners, not *natives* of the capital, nor deſcendants of the uſurpers, to the rights of citizenſhip, was at firſt ſubjected to diſcouraging conditions; then more ſeverely reſtrained and at laſt totally prohibited. In this manner it happened, that at the beginning of the preſent century, of five hundred thouſand people that inhabited the Canton of Berne, there were no more than three hundred and odd families that enjoyed the rights of citizenſhip; in 1797 they were already reduced to two hundred and thirty-ſix families; of theſe, no more than ſeventy ſix were qualified for the magiſtracy of other public employments; the remaining one hundred and ſixty families formed a kind of intermediary caſt between the ſubjects and the Patricians, and were incapable of holding any public employment, but ſhared with the latter ſome profitable although leſs eſſential privileges, ſuch as the right of chaſe, the excluſive right of ſelling merchandizes, wine, &c. to the ſhop and tavern keepers of the whole Canton who were bound under heavy penalties to purchaſe every neceſſary of the privileged claſs. In ſhort it may with truth be ſaid, that the lives and properties of 536,000 human beings, and all the power, and the emoluments of the public employments in the Canton of Berne, were in the hands of ſixteen families, as the following ſtatement taken from the liſts of the Berneſe government will prove:

The Council of Two Hundred, or ſovereign Council of Berne, which poſſeſſed all the power of that Canton, and from which all the members of the different departments of the adminiſtration, all the prefects, or governors of diſtricts, and all the ſuperior officers, were taken, was compoſed in 1797, of Two hundred and ninety two members; among theſe were *twenty two* of the family of Steiger, *fifteen* of Watteville's, *fourteen* of Jenner's, *twelve* of Tſcharner's, *eleven* of Crafferanried's, *ten* of Sinner's, *nine* of Fiſher's, *eight* of Dieſbach's, *eight* of May's, *ſeven* of Wagner's, *ſix* Friſhing's, *ſix* of Erlach's, *ſix* of Effinger's, *ſix* of Stetler's, *ſix* of Thorman's and *five* of Sturler's, conſequently *ſixteen* families, had one hundred fifty one votes, or a Majority in the Sovereign Council. Five other families, viz: thoſe of Kirchberg, Herbort, Bonſtetten, Tavel, Mulinen and Manuel, had each five members in the Council. In 1776, the ſovereign Council of Berne was compoſed of 296 members, and fourteen families, had 149 votes or a majority in it. In 1790, the ſame council was compoſed of 256 members, and ſixteen families had 149 votes that is a majority in it. Hence it reſulted, that a few families could not paſs any law, & conſidered the whole country as their private property, and the public treaſury as their own. In order to ſhew the whole extent of the egotiſm & voraciouſneſs of this monſtrous coalition it ought to be remembered that the Council of Two Hundred did not only fill out of their own body all the departments of government but had alſo the excluſive right to the prefecturates or governments of diſtricts, which the members divided amongſt them, by lot, each for ſix years. There were no leſs than ſixty one of theſe prefecturates, in the Canton of Berne, beſides ten in the ſubject provinces, which they enjoyed in common and by turns with the patricians of the other Cantons. The leaſt of thoſe prefecturates yielded a neat annual reveuue of two thouſand dollars, but the major part of them from four to 10,000 dollars, beſides a ſuperb palace, gardens and lands deſtined for the uſe of the perfect, or governor's family. It has been calculated on a medium, that this branch of excluſive privilege alone, yielded to the Berneſe Patricians, after deducting the expences of their friends a clear profit of two millions of dollars every ſix years, and from 1700 to 1796, thirty two millions.

If about one half of the above ſum is allowed for every 6 years during the period from 1536, the epoch of the eſtabliſhment of the Ariſtocracy to 1700, it will amount to 29 millions which added to the 32, makes a total of 61 millions of dollars divided ſince 1535, among the privileged families, This calculation relates only to the revenues of the prefecturates. Many of the other public employments, were alſo very lucrative.

Thus, we ſee, the inhabitants of the Canton of Berne, as well as thoſe of the other ariſtocracies of Switzerland, were divided into two diſtinct caſts; the firſt conſiſting of a ſmall number of burghers of the capital filled excluſively all the poſts of the adminiſtration, poſſeſſed all the prerogative of ſovereignty, and enjoyed all the honors and emoluments thereof; whilſt the ſecond, compoſed of the bulk of the people under the name of ſubjects, were denied all ſhare in the adminiſtration, excluded without diſtinction from all poſts of truſt, treated as aliens, and obliged to brook in reſpectful ſilence the mortifications which neceſſarily followed from a ſyſtem as unjuſt as it was outrageous.

[The above is a true picture of the bleſſings enjoyed by the people under the pretended *ancient republics* of Europe, whoſe downfall Mr. Adams and his admirers have ſo frequently and ſo bitterly bemoaned. We will readily believe that the ſervile reſpondents to the "preſidents's theme" knew nothing of "the ancient repub-

hce" except the names; but he, who has compiled a book on constitutions, must have been minutely acquainted with the system of slavery established in those countries he pleased to stile "ancient republics"—a system far more shocking and despotic than the governments in absolute monarchies,—In these a numerous nobility share with the monarch the honors and emoluments of sovereignty, and is always preferred; yet the plebeians are freely admitted to certain posts of trust, and are not positively excluded from any; for there exists even at the present moment a number of men of plebeian descent, who, by their merits, talents, or intrigues have risen to the highest dignities at the different courts of Europe. The *merit* of excluding the bulk of the nation from all share in the administration, from all posts of trust, without distinction, belongs exclusively to Mr. Adams' beloved ancient republics. Had the system of dividing all the honor and emoluments of sovereignty among the chosen few, and treating the mass of the nation as the property of the well born, not met his full approbation, would he have lamented the downfall of such infernal governments?—No: It is but too evident, that the leaders of the federal party are determined to tread in the footsteps of the rotten aristocracies of Europe. They have already succeeded in virtually excluding one half of the people from all share in the administration; since they have not only for some time past acted upon the principle, that no one differing in opinion with the president, should hold any office of trust or profit, but they shewed so much contempt for the good sense and spirit of the majority of their fellow citizens, that they dared openly to profess and vindicate it on the floor of congress. They have not been less active, and were partially successful, in depriving a portion of the industrious of the right of voting at elections, by leaving no other choice to the dependent tradesman or labourer, and the timorous, but to substitute theirs for his own vote, or to fall a victim to the persecuting spirit of an unprincipled junto. It is clear that the aristocratic faction in this country have made greater progress towards exclusive privileges in a few years, than their predecessors in Europe had been able to make in several centuries. Let the country people open their eyes to the danger; if aristocracy should ever gain the upper hand, they would be the first sacrificed—Voracious prefects would be appointed for each county, for each district, to devour the substance of the country. Instead of representatives of the people, we should soon see the congress filled with the representatives of a few families, usurping the sovereignty of the nation—Like the Bernese, we should see 22 Adams's, 19 Jays, 18 Hamiltons, 17 Wolcots, 14 Pickerings, 12 Sedgwicks, &c. constituted a sovereign council of America, to make laws for their subjects, and raise taxes for their families. That part of the community, who have hitherto been seduced by false representations within, and defending holy religion, to assist in forwarding the nefarious scheme, will at last discover, that in combining with the faction, to subjugate a portion of their fellow citizens, they forged chains for themselves.

As to the leaders of the aristocratic junto, it would be in vain to remind them that very existence of aristocracy requires, that the chosen ones be but few. They are like the Dutch adventurers who undertake the voyage to Batavia: These know very well that nine out of ten generally fall a prey to the insalubrity of that place; but the remaining one returns to Holland laden with riches, and each of the adventurers expects to be the *happy one*. So it is with the leaders of the federal faction, each of them expects to be a prefect of a country, or district, a number of the sovereign council, a President or vice Prefident for life &c. But let them look to the fate of the great majority of the accomplices of the Bernese aristocracy the chosen ones were but few?]

We copy the following as the most detailed accounts we find in our London papers of the disturbances in Dublin on account of the seizure of lord Edward Fitzgerald; which led to the discovery of the plan for securing the capital by the United Irishmen. It is from the Oracle of the 29th May.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

From Monday, May 21, to Thursday evening, May 24.

This city has been a scene of tumult since Monday. The symptoms began on the seizure of lord E. Fitzgerald on Saturday, when the guards were carefully distributed, and tolerable quiet appeared during that night and Sunday. But the examination of his papers led to such discoveries, that it was found necessary to double the guards at eight o'clock on Monday evening, and to station military parties in every avenue leading to the city and through the town.

"At six o'clock on Tuesday morning, orders were issued out to muster all the military possible: And on that day every house in Bridge street, except three was searched for arms.

"In the house of Oliver Bond, was found a compete uniform, of *green faced with white*, the device on the buttons *harp without a crown*, and the inscription; "*The first national company.*"

"They took in one house 32 men; the number now well known among the United Irishmen by the term of a *split*; and all over town they have been seizing arms.

"On Tuesday, 20 men were publicly whipped at the 'Change, who on receiving this punishment, surrendered their pikes.

"On Wednesday the scene was totally alarming. Every man, whether on duty or not, dressed in uniform; and in my walk and return from Grafton street to Britain street, I met less than 30 military parties.

"On one of the persons taken up in consequence of the information contained in lord Edward Fitzgerald's papers, was found the proclamation which was to have been read to the people after the tri-colored flag had been hoisted in in the Castle Yard, and these words were actually in this memorable paper—"*spare no blood!*"

"It is an ascertained fact, that there are at this time upwards of 20,000 strangers in Dublin who have resorted hither from all quarters; and that in several of the provincial towns, there is scarcely a man to be found, all having flocked to the metropolis."

(ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

"The state of this country is afflicting: a general terror has prevaded the lower orders, from the suspension of the King's peace, and has driven the tenantry from the Queen's county, into exile from their homes. An universal anxiety too reigns in the superior classes, from the causes which have produced these strong measures. That a conspiracy exists, is now ascertained beyond doubt at both sides of the water. The question then amidst such danger is; what remedy for the malady? Physical disorders often admit of no cure; but in all moral and political complaints there is undoubtedly a specific. May one be speedily found, or an awful dissolution may ensue. My heart at moments is oppressed with the gloom of things around me; but again it is roused by indignation at the horror of these crimes meditated against the constitution and welfare of the island. It is with amaze, however, I must say that men here are wholly blind to their own interests. When we are too near or too long gazing upon objects, we have not just views of them. And on this principle only it is that I can account for the real state of this country being little known, and less understood by persons here.

"Partial and superficial views have been made out. But the internal causes of national disturbances have never yet met the public eye. Government itself is not aware, nor possession of them; nor is it possible it should be. These are times, however, for men, who, beside the high duties of public station, are called upon by the private claims of personal interest, to look back upon the disturbances which have agitated this country for centuries past, and to sharpen and invigorate penetration for the discovery of internal causes. These causes have accumulated with the progress of time: And the effects of these causes are doubly awful at this moment, when an universal phrenzy has diseased the human mind, and rendered every moral and physical exertion necessary, on the part of the good and wise, to save the Empire, king and constitution. May the cloud of darkness which hangs brooding over us, pass away! May it not burst upon us in a more destructive storm than this country has felt, even in its days of remote barbarism."

BALTIMORE, August 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, to his correspondent in this city, dated 23d July, 1798.

"Our news from England is up to the 13th of June, and is only interesting as far as regards Irish affairs. The last gazette gives an account of a battle, in which the insurgents left 11,000 dead on the field: a number very considerable to a rebellion in its infancy, as I hope has totally smothered it for the present; although I think it is probable the virtuous cannot be completely eradicated for a while.

"Pichegrue, Barthelemy, Jourdan, Vanblanc, Marbois, Boissy d'Anglas and Vilote, with two other gentlemen, have effected their escape from exile in Cayenne, and are arrived at Demerara.

"The L'Amiable frigate is fitted up, for the purpose of carrying them to England."

[The English dates given in the foregoing extract of a letter, are not later than those which have already reached us by the Halifax Packet. The 11,000 men we therefore set down as a loyal exaggerated account of the action of Kildare or Naas, or some where else. But little dependence can be placed on the writer of the letter. He mentions Jourdan, Vaublance and Boissy d'Anglas, as having escaped from Cayenne. They never have been there. Jourdan escaped from France to Hamburgh; Boisly to Switzarland, and thence we know not where, and Vaublance has not been sent into exile.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

We are informed of a list of the votes in the English House of Commons upon the *assessed taxes*—the division was, for the motion 202, against 75,—of this majority 127 appear to be *placemen, pensioners, relatives of placemen, bankers, shearers in loans, Irish peers of Pitt's making or their sons, India Directors*—this is the *stupendous* fabric of *human wisdom*, the species of *republic*, and the *uncorrupt* government which is extolled by our president, and held up not only as the model for our admiration, but for your real practical imitation!

The *Secret wishes* of those are perfectly comprehensible, who make their hatred of France, a pretext for wishing that Ireland may continue in bondage—such *ruffians* are fit *subjects* for the reign of a *Nero* or a *Domitian*, and would be as ready to become their instruments—let no such knave be trusted.

James Winchester has offered himself as a candidate for a seat in Congress, in opposition to general Smith of Baltimore, and avows by way of recommendation, that he is an *approver* of the present administration—"a very excellent recommendation indeed, brother Martin!"

Senetor *Howard's* late *epistolary manœuvre*, was an excellent prelude to the notification of a candidate who is an *approver of our administration*!

It was said by Mr. George, king of England that his troops killed 7000 Rebels on the attack at Bunkers hill, alias Breeds hill. We were then Rebels, to what the Tories said was *a good government*, and such were the accounts they published; surely Americans have learned from George's publications in cases of rebellion to appreciate their want of success. At Breeds hill the British mercenaries lost between 1, and 1200. Our troops under Warren were short only 206.

The accounts of the English government in respect to the number of rebels killed and surrendered in Ireland, will in a few months exceed the sum of the whole population of Ireland, as their accounts did the population of Ireland, as their accounts did the population of America during our war with that *Tyranny*.

It is well recollected by all old whigs, that nine tenths of the Americans were said to be attached to to British cause yet they never found one in ten to join their Royal band—the same declaration is made with respect to the people of Ireland, and yet our accounts lead us to believe that Ireland is so firmly *united*, that not one in twenty will attach himself to the falling cause of forlorn, battered, and detested hereditary monarchy.

When you read of people in rebellion to our ci-devant master, George the 3d; you may fairly infer, that his account of a battle between the rebels and his troops terminates in his favor. We know it uniformly did so in the attacks of Bunkers hill, Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth—not to enumerate our actions to the southward. Nay Burgoine said he was successful at Bennington, and would pass without molestation from Saratoga to New-York—but we know he went to Boston.

The desire of reconciliation on the part of the Directory must have been very great since they have retained Mr. Gerry who is a *moderate* federalist and have not insisted on having near them a noted Republican as might have been expected from what has happened to Sweden and other governments.

That Mr. Gerry is a federalist may be seen, by his votes in Congress in 91, but not so violent as to become a tool or spy to the British, or to risk the ruin of his own country to prevent another from being republicanized.

Sir Charles Asgil it appears is employed on the *like good service* that he was engaged in America a few years ago—It is to be hoped he has not forgotten his "*hair breath scape*" *from the gibbet*!

In the first accounts from Ireland we read of the Hessians being engaged against liberty but in the last accounts no mention is made of those enemies of human nature; it is to be hoped therefore that they have met with a *Red Bank*, a course from which no Hessian returns.

There is now no doubt but the spirit of Liberty animates every corner of Ireland; for that part of the country where the flame has burst forth, was the only one on which government had any dependence.

A *Jersey militia man* has taken up the literary cudgel against the *Jersey governor's* late invective in reply to the militia address, and he lays about the poor governor at a great rate.

The Jersey governor's answer is thus described—"It is indeed a masterly performance of *its kind*; and if we had a seminary for conferring degrees of *merit*, it would establish your claim to the little of *prince of blackguards*—notwithstanding the claim of Porcupine and the whole covey of understrappers, who are not indeed worthy to unloose the latchets of your shoes."

We have for some time had so much of the *ignorance* and *blunders* of our *most enlightened* editors to correct, and so much impertinence to chastise, that we have had little leisure to bestow any serious attention on the amphibious reveries of Noah Webster; to his late ravings about a *navy*, we reply by the following facts, from which any man may draw an infallible conclusion. At

the beginning of 1797. England had 130 ships of the line in commiſſion, beſides fifties and frigates amounting to about 80, and 150 ſloops of war; beſides 55 of the line, 134 fifties and frigates, and 50 ſloops of war, in ordinary, making in all near 600 ſail; to man theſe, allowing only the very loweſt average for each, it requires about 150,000 men; whoſe *wages*, taken at an average of £ 4 a month, is £ 7,200,000 ſterling per annum, without calculating the pay of admiral and other officers, dock and rigging ſervice, victualing, ordinance and ammunition, and contracts; with ſuch a fleet, however, ſupported at ſuch an expeace, that nation, although poſſeſſing Gibraltar, had like the United States, been obliged to pay an annual tribute to the petty ſtate of *Algiers*; In how many centuries are we likely to be able to eſtabliſh ſuch a force? And, if eſtabliſhed, could we deprive our *allies* of the tribute which *we pay them?*

Gagging, though it be really an act of violence in itſelf, is more to be dreaded as being a ſure prelude to greater and more attrocious villainy—after the victim is gagged, appears the *ſtiletto* or *bow-ſtring!*

It is the natural conſequence of every government, that adopts the *borrowing* and *funding ſyſtem*, to be *ſeparated from the people.* The whole nation, as Tom Paine ſays, is then divided into two claſſes, thoſe who *pay* and thoſe who *receive* the taxes;—thoſe men, therefore, who purſue and who advocate the funding ſyſtem, are the only people who are attempting to divide the government from the people.

There is a deception, in blaming *Barras* for ſuch an attempt, we ſhould look nearer home.

If Mr. Gerry has not by this time made ſome progreſs in negociation, we may reaſonable calculate that hoſtilities will continue at leaſt two years and ſeven months longer.—The datum, upon which this calculation of a duration of hoſtilities with France is founded, is the declaration of the preſident, who ſays he will not ſend another miniſter, unleſs he is aſſured of his being received by the directory.

Now we know they will receive no *violent* federaliſt, and the preſident, who has two years and ſeven months to ſerve (or rather *reign*) will ſend none other.—It will be of uſe to merchants and farmers to attend to this ſerious calculation.

When *Jay* and *Grenville* got together tete a tete, one ſpirit moved them both, and their coaleſcence was no miracle; but to expect Pickering to agree with Talleyrand, was endeavouring to mix oil and water.

A gentleman the other day reading in Buſbequieus, of the good diſpoſition of the Turks, where it is ſaid a body had like to have been ſtoned to death in the ſtreets of Conſtantinople, by the people, for wantonly gagging a long billed fowl: A perſon overhearing the above, remarked, that if the people of Conſtantinople were ſo ſevere with a *boy* for gagging a fowl, how would they proceed with an *old woman*, who ſhould *gagg a whole nation?* The gentleman who was reading the account, readily replied, that nation, who ſhould ſuffer themſelves to be gagged by an old woman, not only deſerved gagging, but ſhould be bound *hand* and *foot*.

It has been the practice of robbers and raviſhers, in all ages, to begin their acts of violence by *gagging!*

PUTRID FEVER.

The editor of the Oracle of the Day, in his laſt publication, gives the following particulars relative to the putrid fever which prevails at Boſton: "50 or 60 quarters of putrid beef, veal, mutton and lamb, together with a large quantity of ſtinking fiſh, were thrown into the dock near the market with expectation that the tide would float them away; but it did not, and in the courſe of one ebb they tainted the air beyond any conception, and kept ſtill increaſing in putridity, until the town was much alarmed by the appearance of a high billious putrid fever. 63 Hogſheads of lime were ordered by the ſelectmen to be thrown into the dock which we hope will have a tendency to deſtroy there mains of this deſtructive nuiſance—but ſome of the men who were thus employed, caught the infection & are dead. The inhabitants of the town, living near the dock, are removing to the extenſive parts of Boſton, or into the country."

NEW-WINSOR, July 31.

On Wedneſday the 25th inſt. the citizens of this town aſſembled about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on Liberty Hill, accompanied by a number from New-Cornwall, Bethlehem and Little Britain, where they raiſed a *liberty pole*, as an emblem of their true republicaniſm: from whence they marched to citizen Morral's, where ſeveral excellent ſongs, ſuitable to the occaſion, were ſung; after which the following toaſts were drank:

1. May the tree of liberty never want ſupporters.
2. No foreign alliance.
3. May the ſpirit of 1776 be remembered.
4. May the military of the United States ſupercede the neceſſity of a ſtanding army.
5. May the ſweets of independence animate every American.
6. The Conſtitution of the United States: may it be regarded as the pillar of civil and religious liberty.
7. Our repreſentatives in Congreſs; may they never want virtue or abilities to oppoſe any infringement on our rights.
8. May unanimity and concord inſpire every true republican.
9. The rights of man inviolate.
10. May agriculture and manufactures ever flouriſh in the United States.
11. May we be thankful for the abundant bleſſings of the preſent harveſt.
12. May the riſing generation be the emblem of virtue.
13. A ſpeedy downfall to ſuperſtition, bigotry, and the tyrants of the earth.
14. Freedom of the preſs, the great bulwark of our independence.
15. May ſcientific knowledge pervade the breaſts of all freemen.
16. Liberty of ſpeech.

Volunteer.

Thoſe brave men who oppoſed the meaſures of the Britiſh cabinet, 1775, and led the way to our preſent independence.

On Saturday, was raiſed a liberty pole in New-Cornwall; and ſeveral other places, we learn, are following the ſame example.

The gentlemen ſo loud and bold againſt the French guillotine, lately called for the American halter for Bache, a printer, at Philadelphia, proſecuted for diſſeminating among the people the naked truth without any oil of fool.

Having been begotton in ſin and born in iniquity, and continued in the republican darkneſs of jacobiniſm to this time—but now the imperial luſtre of noble federaliſm burſts upon me in a flood of day, and to my great profit, I expect, I am converted—and being a ſincere penitent, ſhall be viewed among the faithful, when I ſwear to believe the only true.

PHILADELPHIA,
CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 15th to 16th Auguſt.

ADMITTED SINCE LAST REPORT.

John Henderſon, No. 123, ſouth 2nd ſtreet.
James Boyle, Water-ſtreet, below Almond ſtreet.
Mary Woods, No. 48, Spruce ſtreet.
John Baptiſt, ſhip Adraſtus, Catharine ſtreet wharf.
Mary Aſhmead, from Moyamenſing.
Edward Fitzpatrick, Dock ſtreet near Second.
Iſabella Ker, oppoſite No. 30, Walnut ſtreet.

Died ſince laſt Report.

Patrick Denning, ill 9 days privious to admiſſion.
Mrs. Jane Barry, 2 dd.
Remaining in Hoſpital. 27
nine of whom are on the recovery.

Interred in the City Hopital Ground ſince laſt report.

From the City, Hoſpital,	2
City,	2
Campington,	1
Alms-houſe,	1
Southwark,	1
Total	7

PHILIPS PHYSICK.
SAMUEL COOPER,
JAMES THOMPSON, Steward.
By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM JONES, Preſident.
Auſt. TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.

THE TIME PIECE.

TUESDAY. AUGUST 21.

A good ONE.—The Princetown Editor was aſked what the origin was of a holiday in New-Jerſey, in which all orders of people indulged themſelves in a licence of ſpeech anſwering to the Saturnalia of the Romans; ſaid the Collegian with great *ſolemnity* after a *pedantic adjuſtment* of *features*, and a faſhionable diſpoſition of *cravat*—it is a *Jewiſh Ritual:* his companion expreſſed his aſtoniſhment, challenged him, to ſhew any authority for this aſſertion in the Bible, O'Pon my honour, replied the young *moraliſt*, I never read the BIBLE.———Take notice Citizens, this ſhallow *freethinker* is always boring you with religious eſſays, and anathemas againſt French infidelity—*O you hypocrite.*

A young citizen having expreſſed himſelf in terms of reproach and indignation, againſt Britiſh perfidy and hypocricy, ſome evenings ſince before ſome Italians a painter of the Italian ſchool, ſtarted up, and addreſſing himſelf to the people preſent, cried, I take you all witneſs, that this man is guilty of *treaſon* of the higheſt kind.—Even the Italians were aſhamed of his poſitive ignorance, and laughed at him. This fellow though of the *Italian ſchool*, is neither a pupil of Raphael of Argelo Rehan, or Cerregio—He is a Goth, a Vandal, a Hun; he is a Dauber, an Ale-houſe Sign-painter, an Ornamenter of Fences and Stables. This Hottentot bauled and clamored in defiance of Democracy till God knows how—he on a ſudden (perhaps) ſupernaturally was converted, and now he ſqueaks the Rogues march at midnight, he graces the Watch-houſe, he inſults the choice of the people, he *daubs* occaſionaly, he pronounces abſolutely on conſtructive treaſon, he thunders from a Committee of young men, though on the other ſide of 40, in a word: he goes through the functions of folly, petulace, ſpleen ignorance, prejudices, madneſs and Fanaticiſm, regularly as if he had been a machine, wound up to go ſo far and after a certain manner.

The Princetown Gib begins to imitate our ſtile of *paragraphing* if not a *wit*, he may become by attention a *witling*.

The Princetown raver, prates about the *pyramids* of Egypt as if he knew either—their form, uſes, ſituation.

Would not the—pyramids look much prettier in the back ground of Princetown college than at Paris—eh—Mr. Gib?

Maſter Slender begins to try his hand at a joke—*poor ſoul, the laugh is againſt him.*

The Daily Advertiſer's imitation, of our light paragraphs, is proof that the editor is not abſolutely incorrigible—Young man of Princetown, you have no cauſe to bluſh at this—Look in your ſchool books, and you will find the Romans imitating the Grecian manner of encampment.

Every thing improves, but the Bœotian Gazette But Boeotia was a foggy region, with dull heavy atmoſpheres after producing a *Pindar and Epaminondas. It could go no farther.*

When the ariſtocrats hear the reſult of Buonaparte's expedition, they will feel little inclination to *Jokes or* witticiſms.

Ariſtocrats prepare yourſelves for the next arrivals by *ſalts and hartshorn.*

The Hiſtory of Newcaſtle, lately publiſhed, notices an extraordinary fact which, is corroborated by No. 908 and 78 of the Harleian MSS. viz. that a weaver in Scotland had by one wife, a Scotch woman, ſixty-two children! Forty ſix ſons attained the age of maturity. ſome of whom were living at Newcaſtle, in the year 1630, when J. Delaval rode thirty miles to be ſatisfied of the truth of the report: of theſe only four daughters lived to be women.

ALEXANDRIA, Auguſt 11.

On ſome night laſt week are informed, a conſiderable riot took place at the Theatre in Frederickſburgh, while General Marſhall was there. It is ſaid to have originated from a ſtranger, a reſident of Philadelphia, ordering the muſic of the artillery company to play the Preſident's *march*.

AMERICAN CREED.

I believe in———, the greateſt captain and nightieſt monarch under heaven, (except G. W. who is above and in T——y his only miniſter, our lord, who ſitteth above the treaſury, from whence he will cauſe payment to be made to all thoſe who vote as they are bid.

I believe in blind ſubmiſſion to the powers that be,
In paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance,
In the real ſanctity of the clergy,
In the infalibility of the preſident,
In the independency of the ſenate,
In the integrity of repreſentatives,
In Jay's Britiſh treaty,
In alliance with Britain,
In the annihilation of democracy,
In the expediency of a nobility,
In the equity of the funding ſyſtem,
In the myſteries of civil government,
In raiſing lawyers only to be legiſlators,
In a war with the French republic, and
In the bleſſing of a national debt everlaſting. Amen.

BOARDING AND LODGING, Wanted, in a private family, by a young man.—A line addreſſed to M. and left at the office, ſhall be attended to.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnerſhip of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was diſſolved, on the 13th inſt. by mutual conſent; all perſons indebted to them, for ſubſcriptions to the Time Piece, are requeſted to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authoriſed to collect the ſame; and thoſe indebted for Advertiſements or Handbills will pleaſe diſcharge their accounts at the office of the ſubſcriber. If there are any demands againſt the late firm, it is requeſted the accounts will be immediately preſented, and they will be paid on ſight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places. and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS.

Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,

No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties-Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For urther particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

C. CHRISTIAN, Cabinet-Maker.

No. 61, New Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures all ſorts of Portables or gentlemens travelling DESKS, on the neweſt and moſt approved methods, at the moſt reduced prices.

July, 11, 1798. tf.

HENRY HAYS.

LADIES' Shoe Maker, No. 78, Broad-way, has received, by the ſhip Mary, from London, in addition to his own Manufacture, a very elegant Aſſortment of LADIES' SHOES, conſiſting of black and colored kid Morocco, of every deſcription, all of the neweſt faſhion, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt eaſonable terms. June 25 1 .w

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 218, Water ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Crane wharf,

A Compleat well finiſhed three ſtory brick houſe; it is newly painted, in thorough repair, and a moſt excellent ſtand for mercantile buſineſs. For particulars apply to Mr, Abraham Skinner, No. 37, Pine ſtreet, the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at No. 4, Ferry ſtreet.

FRANCES ROORBACH,

Executrix to the eſtate of

ARTHUR HELME, deceaſed.

The ſubſcriber earneſtly ſolicites all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Arthur Helme, to make immediate payment. and thoſe who have any demands to preſent their account for ſettlement.

NB. If the above houſe and lot are not ſold before the firſt October next, it will on that day be ſold at Public Auction.

July 4th, 1798. tf.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar ſtreet, on reaſonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. raw.

December 11. tf

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Time Piece, the Tragedies of Bunker-Hill, and Joan D'Arc, written by John D. Burk, late of Trinity College Dublin, Price 2ſ. each.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left a any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpactable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, put addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhiplards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

As ſon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Waſhington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made facifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Semexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of al fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who wiſh to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Shillings,

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N, B. The place of a amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at Brooklyn, viz. beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, dive, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to.

Sept. 15. tf

AN APPEAL

TO

IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,

Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE

INTERESTING TRAVELS

OF

JOHN LEDYARD,

WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſame by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects if ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openneſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.